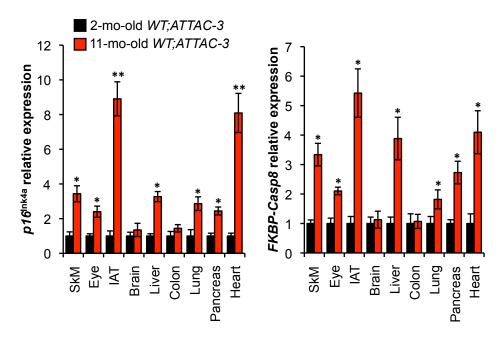
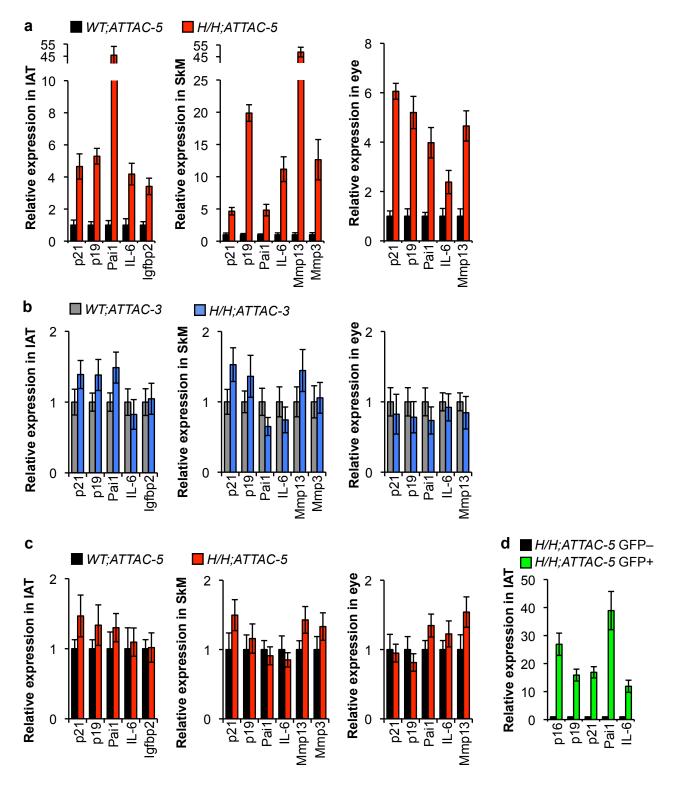


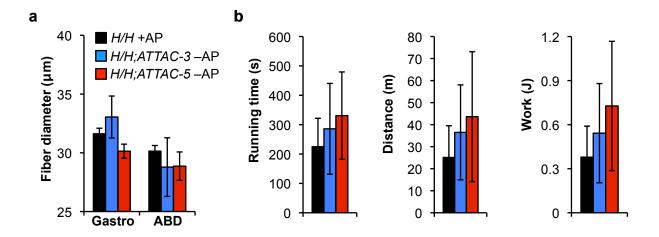
Supplementary Fig. 1: Validation of  $p16^{\ln k4a}$ -specific expression of the *INK-ATTAC-5 transgene*. a, GFP intensity of IAT collected from 3-week and 5-month-old untreated mice with the indicated genotypes. Scale bar, 20 µm. b, qRT-PCR analysis of untreated 10-month-old mouse tissue analyzed for the relative expression of  $p16^{\ln k4a}$ , FKBP-Casp8, and EGFP. Error bars, s.d.; n=3 female mice per genotype. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01.



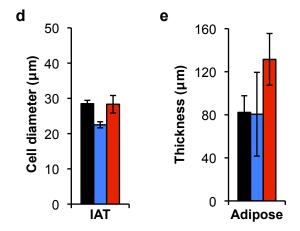
Supplementary Fig. 2:  $p16^{\ln k4a}$  and *INK-ATTAC* expression concurrently increase with chronological aging. Analysis of  $p16^{\ln k4a}$  and *INK-ATTAC* expression in various tissues of 2- and 11-month-old *WT;INK-ATTAC* mice. Error bars, s.d.; n=3 females per age group. \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01.



Supplementary Fig. 3: Tissues expressing the *INK-ATTAC-5* transgene display elevated indicators of senescence. **a**, Relative expression of senescence markers in the indicated tissues of 10-month-old  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC-5 and WT; INK-ATTAC-5 mice as measured by qRT-PCR. All increases are statistically significant (P < 0.05). **b**, Relative expression of senescence markers in the indicated tissues of 3-week-old WT; INK-ATTAC-3 and  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC-3 mice as measured by qRT-PCR. There were no significant differences. **c**, As in **b** but for 3-week-old WT; INK-ATTAC-5 and  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC-5 mice. **d**, GFP+ and GFP- cell populations from IAT of 10-month-old  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC-5 mice analyzed for relative expression of various senescence markers by qRT-PCR. All increases are statistically significant (P < 0.01). Error bars, s.d.; n = 3 female mice per genotype

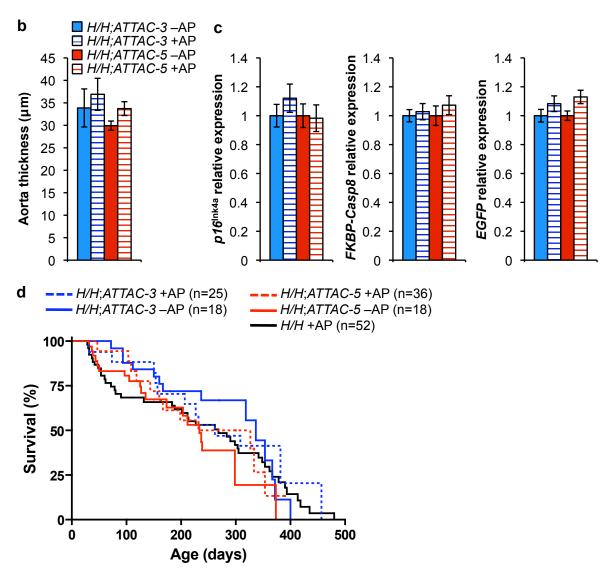


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Mouse (treatment)	Weight (g)	Fat (%)	POV (g)	Peri (g)	IAT (g)	Mes (g)	SSAT (g)	Brown (g)
H/H (+AP)	18.2	16.1	0.100	0.011	0.068	0.078	0.060	0.095
	(2.9)	(1.9)	(0.04)	(0.003)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.016)
H/H;ATTAC-3 (–AP)	17.4	15.6	0.054	0.016	0.058	0.063	0.038	0.084
	(1.8)	(3.4)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.005)
H/H;ATTAC-5 (–AP)	16.7	15.4	0.137	0.020	0.075	0.061	0.050	0.104
	(2.2)	(2.5)	(0.13)	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.030)

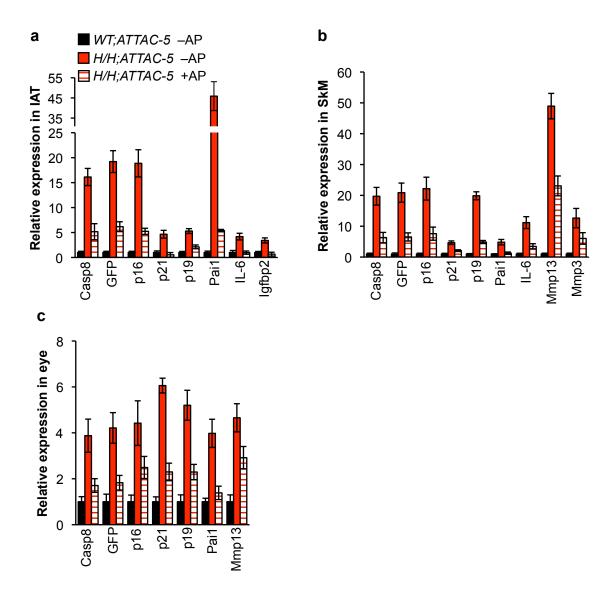


Supplementary Fig. 4: AP20187 treatment of  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice does not delay  $p16^{lnk4a}$ -mediated agerelated phenotypes in the absence of INK-ATTAC. a, Mean muscle fiber diameters of gastrocnemius and abdominal muscles of 10-month-old AP20187-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice and non-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC mice. b, Exercise ability of 10-month-old AP20187-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice and non-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice and non-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice and non-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC mice. Parentheses, s.d. d, Mean fat cell diameters in IAT of 10-month-old AP20187-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC mice. Parentheses, s.d. d, Mean fat cell diameters in IAT of 10-month-old AP20187-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC mice. e, Subcutaneous adipose layer thickness of 10-month-old AP20187-treated and untreated  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ; INK-ATTAC mice. Color codes in b, d and e are as indicated in a. Error bars indicate s.e.m. in a, d and e, and s.d. in b. For all analyses n = 6 female mice per genotype.

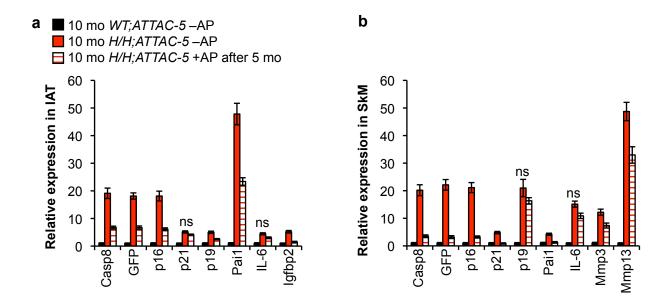
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	Genotype (treatment)	BPM (SD)	Sinus pauses % (SD)		
	WT;ATTAC-3 (-AP) n=3	485.3 (24.7)	0.024 (0.005)		
	<i>H/H;ATTAC-3 (</i> –AP) n=6	482.5 (35.2)	2.237 (0.135)		
	<i>H/H;ATTAC-3</i> (+AP) n=6	456.7 (38.3)	2.176 (0.161)		
	WT;ATTAC-5 (-AP) n=3	480.8 (29.3)	0.021 (0.004)		
	<i>H/H;ATTAC-5</i> (–AP) n=6	466.7 (31.3)	2.124 (0.221)		
	<i>H/H;ATTAC-5</i> (+AP) n=6	475.2 (33.9)	2.046 (0.169)		



Supplementary Fig. 5: Age-associated traits of BubR1 hypomorphic mice that are  $p16^{lnk4a}$ -independent are not influenced by clearance of  $p16^{lnk4a}$ -positive cells. a, Measurement of heart sinus pause rhythm disturbances in mice of the indicated genotypes and treatments. Abbreviation: BPM, beats per min. b, Thinning of the aorta is not corrected by drug treatment in  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ;INK-ATTAC animals. Error bars, s.e.m.; n = 6 female mice per genotype. c, qRT-PCR analysis of  $p16^{lnk4a}$  and INK-ATTAC expression in aortas of the indicated mice. Error bars, s.d.; n = 3 female mice per genotype per treatment. d, Survival curves of AP20187-treated and untreated  $BubR1^{H/H}$ ;INK-ATTAC and AP-treated  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice. We note that cardiac stress tests performed on  $BubR1^{H/H}$  mice indicate that cardiac failure is likely to be the primary cause of death of these animals.



Supplementary Fig. 6: AP20187 treatment of *BubR1*<sup>H/H</sup>;*INK-ATTAC-5* animals reduces p16<sup>Ink4a</sup>-positive senescent cells. qRT-PCR analysis for indicators of senescence in IAT (a), skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius), (b) and eye (c) reveals that treatment of animals with AP20187 leads to lower levels of senescence-associated markers. Error bars, s.d.; n = 3 female mice per genotype. All genes have a significant decrease upon AP20187 treatment (P < 0.05).



Supplementary Fig. 7: Late-life treatment of *BubR1*<sup>H/H</sup>;*INK-ATTAC-5 animals reduces p16*<sup>Ink4a</sup>-positive senescent cells. qRT-PCR analysis for indicators of senescence in IAT (a) and skeletal muscle (gastrocnemius) (b) reveals that treatment of animals with AP20187 leads to lower levels of senescence-associated markers. Error bars, s.d.; n = 3 female mice per genotype. All genes (except those marked with ns) have a significant decrease upon AP20187 treatment (P < 0.05).